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## MISCELLANEOUS COLONIAL DOCUMENTS.

FROM THE ORIGINALS IN THE VIRGINIA STATE ARCHIVES.

CONTINUED.

PERSON BANISHED FROM VIRGINIA<sup>1</sup>, 1713.

Draw a Bond for 200 £ Sterl. Payable to Her Majesty. The Obligors are Andrew Macclanahan late of the Parish of Linhaven in ye County of Princess Ann in the Colony & Dominion of Virginia Gentl. and Mrs. Macclanahan of the same Parish & County Widdow: Bind them Jointly & severally &c. The condition to be subscribed is

Whereas, Her most sacred Majesty of her Royall Compassion, Tender Mercy & favor Hath Pardoned Remitted & Released unto the above bounden A. Mc. a certain Manslaughter (in killing one John Curry) where of he the said A. M. Stands convict, and all Punishm'ts, Pains, forfeitures, fines, Amercm'ts, Process, Suits, Arrests, Imprisonm'ts, Prosecutions or Judgm'ts whatsoever in her Name & Behalf for or Concerning the Conviction aforesaid Upon his the said A. M.'s Humble Petition & Request to the Hon'ble A. S. Her Maj'ties Lieuten't Governor & Commander in Chief of this Her Colony & Dominion of Virginia Desiring that he may att his Own costs and charges transport himself out of this Colony & be excluded from the same for the space of seven years from the Date hereof. Now The Condition of this Obligation is such that if the said A. M. Do att his own Proper Costs & charges within the space of — months next ensuing the Date hereof transport himself out of this Colony & Dominion of Virginia And Do not voluntarily or without her Maj'ties speciall license, or the license of the Gov'r or Com'r

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<sup>1</sup> The name McClanahan, spelt in various forms, has been numerously represented in Princess Anne county.

in Chief of this Colony for the time being, return into the same Colony & Dominion within the space of seven years from the — Day of — last past And also be of Good Behavior towards all her Maj'ties subjects during the space & Term of One whole Year & a day from the Date hereof Then this Obl. to be void & of none Effect, Otherwise to be & Remain in full force & Vertue.

[Endorsed]

(Copy McClanahan's Bond, 1713.)

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LETTER TO JOSEPH ASHLIN<sup>2</sup> OF VIRGINIA, 1711.

London, Jan'y ye 4, 1711.

My Dear Childe

After our Blesing yo' and to yo'r good wife this is to satisfie yo' i' Ame a very weeke woman and can't expect to live till this come to y'r hande and as for yo'r father he growes very childish and has bin in a grate deal of trobel and was ar'ested twis in one week and once was for his land lord penitent [*sic*] and has pade fore and twenty pound in his one cauze when he hade sto'd it as longe as he coulde We never rece'ved any leater from yo' sence we pade ye fore pound. Mr. Siblin pade it and he takes it very unkinde y't he has hade no retorn sence we heard there was a leater and a small present but we never hade it. i sent ten miles and i spent a grate deale of money after it but coulde not get it ye Cap't and mate both c'uld y't there wase a small parsel of map roote in a paper but they turned it from one to another till it was lost but pray send worde what it is. My dear we hear a veary report of yo'r wife an i bege of yo' to make as good a husband as yo' may give account before a just God. Yo'r

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<sup>2</sup>Joseph Ashlin was evidently a small planter in the Huguenot settlement on the upper James River. Possibly he was son of Jacob Asselin, formerly minister at Dieppe, who was in London in 1691. (*Huguenot Emigration to Virginia*, p. 4.)

sister has a very bade husband and has had five children and has three now and has enough to dow to bring them up. Yo' promised to right all opertunity but we never hearde from yo' sence i tell yo' but i bege of yo' to mis' no opertunity to leat us heare of yo', pray d'rect yo'rs for us one Safron hill over against petter stret ende. My Dear childe i sent yo' a leater writ with my one hande by ye packett but whether yo' hade it or no i can't till So wish all our prayers for yo' both i beg of yo' to live in ye fear of God and love each other yo'r father gives his Blessing to yo' both and sister and children gives there love and respect to yo' both and prayes for yo'r well fare.

i sent yo'r wife a puter dish and halfe a dosen of plates and some other small things but whether yo' ever hade it or nc. We are not shure we sent them by \* \* \* Capt. C'ents from yo'r loving parants John and Mary Ashlon [In a different hand] to remember to Write to him to send word about the Circumstances of John Pettifer by reason he is Indebted to you Sister's Husband

[Another hand]

Mr Joseph

I took the abovesaid Instruction from you' Mother what you may P'ceive is for you to send word in your next in what Circumstances John Pettifer is in he being Indebted to your Sister's Husband Samuel Pettifer his brother the Sume of Ten pounds, I am

Yo'r Assured Friend

THOS. WELLINGS.

[Addressed]

To Mr. Joseph Ashlin Living in the Treshes of Mankear in York River Virginia These.

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APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES FOR TRANSYLVANIA, 1775.

Transylvania Ss't.

Richard Henderson, Thomas Hart, Nathaniel Hart, John Williams, John Luttrell, William Johnston, James Hogg,

David Hart & Leonard Henly Bullock Esq's true and Absolute Proprietors of the Colony of Transylvania to Abraham Bowman, John Moore, John Cowen, Isaac Hite, Azariah Davis and Silas Harland Esq's—*Greeting:*

On Recommendation of the Deligates for the Boiling spring Settlement and by Virtue of the Power and A'thorities with which We are Invested we do ordain Constitute and appoint you the said Abraham Bowman, John Moore, John Cowen, Isaac Hite, Azariah Davis & Silas Harland Esquires, to be conservators of the Peace and Judges of the Inferier Court of Record, within the Boiling spring Settlement and the Des-trict thereunto Belonging.—and hereby Invest you with the full power of exercising the said Authorities According to the directions of an act of the Convention of the Colony of Transylvania passed at Boonsborough the twenty third of May Last You the said Abraham Bowman, John Moore, John Cowen, Isaac Hite, Azariah Davis & Silas Harland first taking the Oaths for the qualification of Justices or conser-vators of the Peace and Judges of the Inferior Courts of Record, prescribed by the Aforesaid Act

Given under our Hands and seals at Boonsborough this fifth day of June in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven Hundred & Seventy five.

A True Coppy

Abr'm Bowman

R. H.

N. H.

J. L.

[Endorsed]

June 5th 1775.

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LETTER, PIERCE AND SMITH, TO EDMUND PENDLETON, 1775.

Isle of Wight 17th Dec'r 1775.

To the Hon'ble Edm'd Pendleton

Sir,—We think it our duty as friends to American Liberty to give you the earliest intelligence of any Matters as may come within our knowledge Relative thereto on this Acct.

have troubled you with the Inclosed deposition—it would be needless for us to suggest to you that the said Parker there mentioned we believe to be an Enemy to the good people of this Country and that by pushing Immediately to the Eastern shore in all probability he may be taken probably about where this Runnels mentioned in the deposition lives as we understand he is a noted man on the Eastern shore. We also understand by Capt. Brown that Humphrey Roberts of Portsmouth a noted Tory has Removed with his family over there and that a Negro fello' named Caesar sent to Will'b'g Yesterday in Custody is a very great Scoundrel and ought not to be discharged untill You hear further about him as we have found out since he went from this he has told many fakeitys also that he's a fello' they can't do well without being an Excellent pilot.

Capt. Brown further informs us he spoke a Vessel of our Cape from Barbadoes the Capt. of which inform'd him that there was not provisions on the Island sufficient to Last the Inhabitants six weeks that they had Petitioned the King pointing out their Distress and praying an Immediate Repeal of all the American Acts complain'd of. we have been informed also that there is Nine thousand men arived in the Islands of Martinaco & Guardiloup we are with very great Resp't Sir your

most obed't Serv'ts

THOMAS PEIRCE,  
THOS. SMITH.

P. S.—Capt. Brown says the Capt. from barbadoes said that he had heard the King of France had declair'd he would give the americans any Assistance they should Require on Condision they would grant him a free trade with them.

[Endorsed]

Preice & Smith Letter. Dec'r 17, 1775.

[Addressed]

To The Hon'ble Edm'd Pendleton,  
President of ye Convention,  
W'msburg.

Virginia Express.

[Enclosure]

Isle of Wight &c.

Personally appear'd before me Thomas Peirce one the Justices this said County Capt. Robert Brown late from Cape Nichola and made oath that on Wednesday 13 Inst. he was Boarded and taken in Chesepeak bay by Robert Stewart Master of an Armed Sloop and on Thursday 14th being the next day he spoke a schooner belonging to one Runnels of the Eastern shore in which went over a Number of passengers among which was James Parker late of Norfolk, this Deponant further saith that he was inform'd by one Stewards officers that Capt. Stewart was to Convoy the said Schooner with the Passengers to the Eastern shore the said Brown further saith that Capt. Stewart asked him if he had seen any ships on the Coast he replied he had seen only one which from her size he took to be a Man war and that there was a small Vessel with her Stewart said Lord Dunmore Expected three men war from Boston with Transports to Contain three thousand men and that he was then going out to Look for them that they must be in great want of provisions having been out a Long time.

Sworn to this 17th day of Decemb'r, 1775, before me

THOS. PEIRCE.

[Whole endorsed]

Peirce & Smith of Isle of Wight Co. to Edmund Pendleton.  
Disloyalty of one Parker. Dec. 17th, 1775.

GOVERNOR SPOTSWOOD<sup>3</sup> TO THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER, 1712.

Gov. Spotswood to the Governor of North Carolina—  
Sir

By the letters herewith addressed to yourself & your Assembly, you will be informed of the success of y'r application to this Government, tho I lost no time in Recommending your case to our Assembly, yet the obtaining that small Assistance, which they have voted for you, mett with so much difficulty in our Lower house, that I could not dispatch your Messenger sooner, and I must tell you it cost a great deal of pains & Address to bring that house to contribute in any manner to your Relief. It was upon the representation in your letter that the Burgesses voted the supply of 900 yds. of Duffells, which they look upon to be lent upon the expectation of Repayment from y'r Government,—and according to their sense, the Thousand pound they have now Resolved to raise, is also to stand as an Engagement on y'r Government,

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<sup>3</sup>In September, 1711, while the Colony of North Carolina was still suffering from the effects of internal strife, the Tuscarora Indians began a war by a sudden massacre in which one hundred and thirty settlers perished and hundreds more fled from their homes. The details of the war cannot be entered into here. The Indians received severe blows from a force headed by Col. Barnwell, of South Carolina, and finally, on March 23, 1713, were defeated with great slaughter by Col. Moore. Soon afterwards the greater part of the Tuscaroras removed to New York and became a sixth nation of the famous confederacy. (See *Ashe's History of North Carolina*, I, 179-191.)

North Carolina made application to Virginia for aid, and, in November, 1712, the Virginia Assembly voted £1,000 for the purpose, and also clothing for three hundred people to be given to the desolate refugees. It is evident that the letter in the text was written soon after the action of the Assembly.

Tom Blunt and Hancock were Tuscarora chiefs.

The *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, I, 151-182, contains many papers on the Indian troubles in North Carolina. From a letter of President Pollock of North Carolina (p. 158) it seems probable that the letter of Governor Spotswood was dated November 18, 1712.



whenever you shall be able to reimburse that charge, tho' you will observe it is otherwise worded in their Address, which was obtained by the Council before they concurred therein. And you may be assured I shall not press you therein in y'r present Extremity—The smallness of the sum will make it the more necessary to husband it to the best advantage: for which reason it will be convenient to have a consultation with you, or some Deputy from y'r Government to advise of proper measures for carrying on an Expedition suitable to this fund, and as to ye time & place of meeting, I shall leave it to y'r nomination. You may perceive by the latter part of my Answer to the Assembly's Address, that I have endeavoured to draw them to a further Assistance: And whatever Resolutions they may take thereon, I shall be very ready to do my part, the advanced Season of the year will render any expedition against ye Enemy very difficult if not impracticable till towards ye Spring, so that I am of Opinion it may be proper in the meantime to amuse Blunt & his Indians with making Shew of a Treaty, the better to carry on a project which I shall further explain at our Consultation. Had our Assembly raised a fforce fitt for me to command in person I should have hoped by my presence to have obliged the hither towns of the Tuscaruros to declare themselves, but some other measures must now be taken. And if you have still any hopes of Forces from South Carolina, I shall be glad to know when you expect them on your Frontiers. That if possible the march of ours may be regulated so as they may fall on at the same time.

After all ye Rumours that have been spread both in yo'r province & South Carolina, as if I had connived at a Trade with the Tuscaruros, It is a particular Satisfaction to me that both Governm'ts have done me the justice to believe otherwise, and I have been so far from countenancing any such Com'erce, that Being apprehensive the proclamations issued immediately upon ye news of ye massacre, would not be sufficient for restraining that trade, because a breach of them could only be punished as a misdemeanor, I procured bills to

be prepared, both last Session of Assembly & this & sent down by ye Council for a prohibition of all trade under very severe penaltys, thereby an unaccountable disagree'm't between the two Houses. These Bills have been rejected by the Burg's, and without a particular Law, there's no way to restrain ill designing persons, unless a war were actually declared, which would subject such offenders to a greater punishment; but as the Council, with whose advice & consent, I am to act on such occasions are of opinion that y'r Governm't being ye principals in the War, ought to declare first. It will be necessary you proceed therein as speedily as may be, w'ch under y'r present Circumstances I believe need admitt of very little Formality to dispatch.

There are now in prison here 6 Tuscaruros taken up for coming into this Gov't contrary to my proclamation, & one or the Hostages left here upon ye last Treaty. The house of Burgesses have given me their opinion that they be delivered up to y'r Gov't to be treated as you think fitt. I shall be glad to know where & to whom you will have 'em del'd.

Lest you should not yet have rec'd the news of the suspension of Arms between her Ma'ty & the French King I send you Her Ma'ty's proclamation for that purpose as published in ye inclosed Gazette.

[Footnote]

This document is without date or signature, but is undoubtedly one of the numerous communications that passed between Governor Spotswood and the Governor of North Carolina. The reference made to the suspension of arms evidently points to the Treaty of Utrecht.

[The last paragraph is evidently by some later hand; but is not correct as to date.]

[Endorsed]

Gov. Spotswood—Indians. 1713.

EXAMINATION OF INDIANS,<sup>4</sup> 1713(?).

Are you great men of the Tusk'o, and are you sent with power to treat. We are sent by our Town called Tervanihow w'ch is a part of the Tusk'o. What are your names. Haweesaris Anglic'd Basket & Naroniackkos, Anglic'd George.

Do you come only from y'r own Town. From none but their own Town. Were there not sev'll other people with them. None.

What is ye name of ye Town they lived in in ye Tusk. Country. They were call'd Jamitamtaris, and they have lived in Tookhoo & Paroocathsee.

Are all ye people that came to R Hix of their Towns. They are ab't 100 men & a great many women & children of their Town.

What's ye name of ye Town they lived in last. Lived on Ya-ho-wick-haa Creek but when ye war began in Parowcathsee.

What do you do where our —— found them. We were afraid of the English and did not care to concern themselves in ye war & so retired.

Were you at Naharooka. None of them were.

Were not sev'll of you men prisoners to the So. Car. Troops. No.

We do not send for you here to try you, therefore we expect the Truth, for 'tis s'd you are compos'd of sev'll Towns that made escape from ye So. Car. Indians. They will not tell a ly wittingly.

Haweecaris is brother to Chongeraris & ye Indian attending them was here w'th Blunt's brother, & come to tell of

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<sup>4</sup> In a letter, dated March 9, 1713 (*Letters of Governor Spotswood*, II, 57), Spotswood refers to several recent conferences with Tuscarora Indians, who, for some time, had dispersed themselves on the frontiers of Virginia. The examination in the text was doubtless made at one of these conferences.

The towns referred to were Tuscarora villages.

Hancocks' being taken. The Nottoway king being ask'd whether these Indians did not tell him that they were of sev'll Towns, said, that they told him they were all of one Town. Tronoy ask'd the same question, Answ'd They were all of one Town, except 2 old men of —— & this Troynoy.

They say they are some of 5 Towns scattered up and down above them & there are two of Blunt's men there, this Town & Blunt's were all together when this man came in & ye young king of ye same Town.

What have they to propose. To make peace & make all straight, they are now in Virginia where sev'll murders have been committed of late w'ch they are suspected to have done. Whether do they design to live still like wolves & force us to knock them in the head, or do they intend to live peacably: and what injury do they complain of, that they should use both our tributarys & Inhab'ts thus. They know of no murder, nor of enveigling away the Maherons, the Maherons follow'd them up to ye mountains of their own heads; 'tis true Great Cheek'd George came with ye Maherons, but do not know whether he persuaded them & they say the Maherines ly if they say they were forced away.

Will they bring in any Maherines that are yet among them.

They say they are all return'd to their Towns, that 3 of the Maherins, viz't: Mr. Thomas & his 2 sons went of themselves to ye Northw'd to buy amunition.

Who com'd ye murders in Roanoke, Maheline and James River, & were ye Maherines concern'd. The Maherines aforementioned were gone to ye Northw'd before they ever heard of those murders, and one other was with them, who are all now ret'd home as they suppose.

Did the Maherines ever offer to go out w'th them to fight the English or So. Car. Indians. They don't know that they ever were guilty of doing harm, or heard so.

Why would they then live in misery among them rather than at their own Town. They never understood they had done any ill to occasion their drawing off.

On what terms do you desire to be at peace with us. We are sent by the Town to hear what the Gov'r says or has to propose & upon their return, their Great men will come in to conclude. Sev'll of them have been here already, and made Treatys but never perform'd them, therefore they must now tell what they will do & ye Gov'r will let them know whether he thinks it reasonable. Whatever the Goyer'r pleases to propose for settling a peace they are willing to submitt to.

They are now settled within ye Gov't of Virg'a—are they willing to continue in the Governm't, & on what terms do they desire peace. They desire to be on Roanoke River near the trading path called Weecacana, but had rather ye Gov'r would appoint them a place for their settlement.

Do they desire to live in ye same manner as our Tributarys do, and what do they mean by this proposal. They cannot answer it without consulting their Town—they may tell lyes and their people may be offended with them & not stand to their offers.

Why do they rather desire to live here than to return to their old Settlem'ts in North Carolina. They can't say till they know it from their people, but they don't know whether all their people would be willing to return to Carolina, and what they proposed ab't their Settlem't is of their own heads & not by order of their people.

Why don't they go back to their old Settlements & why do they stay where they are now. They ran up there for fear of the Savannas. Do they design to live always there. No, they resolved to come down to Jamicitantarr.

Why don't they then go to Collo. Pollock. He knows nothing of him for none goes there but Blunt.

Did Blunt never desire them to come in & make peace. No, Blunt kept the letter that was sent to them, in disdain of the English, for that he would not be their letter Caryer—they see the fellow belonging to Kinshaugh that took Will because he had shott at him while he was in Naharookha fort, & that he deliv'd him to ye Senequas, they know he bro't letters from

Collo. Pollock w'ch were carryed ab't ye Towns. They know Will was ye carryer of the letters.

Do they know that he is now in prison here. They did not know so before.

Have they any more to say. Nothing, but wait to hear what proposals the Gov'r has to make, that they may carry it back to their people.

[On separate slip]

In how long time can their people come in. He cannot say in how many days. Say their people are willing to be under the protection of this Governm't & to live where the Gov'r pleases to place them.

[Endorsed]

About Tuscarora Indians. Copy. No date.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)